Army Regulation 71-32

Force Development

Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
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UNCLASSIFIED

(5) TOE.
(6) BOlP and QQPRI.
(7) Other Information.
(8) Responses to Customer Questions and Comments.

d. Systems users' manuals contain specific detailed information relating solely to the particular force management automated system. Users' manuals contain lists of codes and system data elements with their definitions. It is envisioned that in the future data elements for all force management automated systems will be standardized and contained in a common force management data element dictionary.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

Section I
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS)

2—1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS)

The DCSOPS will—

a. Have HQDA responsibility for BOIPs and the BOIP system and the following related functions:

(1) Interface with acquisition, personnel, logistic, and documentation systems.

(2) Coordinate with commands or agencies desiring to review or use parts of the system through the USAFMSA, the ODCSOPS executive agent.

(3) Program and track BOIP requirements for documentation guidance to TAADS-R through coordination with the OIs, force integrators (FIs), systems integrators (Sis), document integrators (Dis), personnel systems staff officers (PERSSOs), and DA logistics staff officers (DALSOs).

(4) Approve BOIPs.

b. Have HQDA responsibility for the TOE system and will accomplish the following related functions:

(1) Develop and maintain an automated system for TOE development, maintenance, and management.

(2) Plan, direct, and supervise the efforts of TOE developers and proponents.

(3) Publish detailed procedures to implement BOLP, TOE, and MARC policies.

(4) Evaluate in coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) the affordability, supportability, and feasibility of new and revised organization designs as they impact on the force structure of the Army.

(5) Program and manage the conversion of units to a new or revised TOE and publish implementing directives to major Army commanders.

(6) Provide guidance on TOE force documentation priorities.

(7) Approve, publish, and manage the Army TOE Development Plan (ATDP).

(8) Approve TOEs, after appropriate HQDA coordination.

c. Have HQDA responsibility for the MARC program and will accomplish the following:

(1) Provide overall HQDA direction for MARC.

(2) Exercise operational control of and direct the USAFMSA to accomplish the MARC function in support of the ODCSOPS.

(3) After appropriate HQDA coordination, approve MARC policy and guidance.

(4) Provide oversight of the review, approval, and publication of MARC documents and the MARC document schedule.

(5) Approve MARC study documents.

(6) Approve Equipment Usage Profiles.

d. approve policy and provide overall supervision and management of the Equipment Usage Management Program and will accomplish the following:

(1) Fund for publication of this regulation, CTAs, and changes.

(2) Review and approve, if appropriate, all equipment usage management standards proposed by Army staff agencies that are within the purview of their respective staff responsibilities.

(3) Approve final JTA for publication and approve and release funds for JTA publications.

e. Have responsibility for the Equipment Survey Program (AR *570—7)* that prescribes independent, on-site reviews of equipment requirements of TDA, TDA augmentations, and nonreadiness reporting MTOE units and ensures that these organizations are authorized and possess only the minimum amount of equipment essential to accomplish assigned missions.

f. Have HQDA responsibility for TAADS-R and, after appropriate HQDA coordination, will—

(1) Determine and implement Army priorities.

(2) Develop and manage the Army force structure.

(3) Publish equipment authorization, utilization, and management guidance policy and procedures.

(4) In coordination with the DCSPER and the DCSLOG publish and enforce policy and procedures to document requirements for and authorization of, organizations, personnel, and equipment.

(5) Consolidate and issue TAADS-R documentation guidance.

(6) Serve as the final HQDA approval authority for authorization documents.

(7) Review for adequacy and policy compliance the organizational structure and personnel and equipment recorded in authorization documents to perform functions for which the ODCSOPS is proponent.

(8) Maintain the official automated HQDA, TAADS-R database in conjunction with the Commander (CDR), Single Agency Manager-Pentagon (SAM-P).

(9) Appoint a HQDA unit identification code information officer (UICIO) to maintain data and submit reports, as required by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Publication 1—03.3 (chap Ill) and to coordinate with other lOs and TAADS-R activities processing unit Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) related data.

(10) Develop TAADS-R policies and procedures pertaining to military orders, in coordination with the Adjutant General and the Chief of Military History (CMH).

(11) Issue authority for the unit numerical designation assigned to Active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG), and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units to be activated, established, organized, and placed on Active Army rolls, in coordination with the CMH.

(12) Assign and review, in coordination with CMH, unit designations for use in authorization documents.

(13) Be the staff proponent for policy regarding identification of full time support (FTS) requirements.

(14) Develop, in coordination with the DCSPER, and publish guidance for identifying FTS requirements, and conduct ongoing review of those requirements.

(15) Develop, in coordination with the DCSPER, HQDA policy for distribution of FTS resources.

(16) In coordination with the DCSPER, National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR), monitor use of FTS resources.

(17) In coordination with the DCSPER, NGB, OCAR, and MACOMs, regularly evaluate the effectiveness of the FFS program.

(18) Develop and issue policy for the designation of Active Army FTS positions in ARNG and USAR units.

(19) In coordination with the DCSPER, NOB, OCAR, and MACOM, establish and maintain FTS unit staffing criteria.

(20) Provide updated mobilization data from the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) and other planning systems such as Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP) and U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Mobilization Troop Base (FMTB).

(21) Review section I of mobilization tables of distribution and allowances (MOBTDA).

Chapter 3
Basis-of-Issue Plans

3—1. BOIP Description

A BOIP is a requirements document that states the planned placement of quantities of new equipment and ASIOEP, as well as the reciprocal displacement of equipment and personnel. The BOIP process identifies mission essential wartime requirements for inclusion into organizations based on changes of doctrine, personnel, or materiel. Materiel developers use BOIPs as input for concept studies, life cycle cost estimates, and trade-off analyses during the research and development process. MACOMs use BOIPs to plan the equipment, facilities, initial provisioning, and personnel required to support new or improved materiel systems.

a. BOIPs list 100 percent of the wartime requirements for TOEs, TDAs, JTAs, ADOPs, and TDA augmentation to mobilization TOE.

b. BOIPs describe in detail the new item, its capabilities, and where (in what organizations) it is to be used. BOIPs also identify the ASIOEP. BOIPs include personnel changes caused by the introduction of new items into the Army inventory and address the MOSs needed to operate and maintain the equipment. The BOIP process directs development of the BOIP feeder data (BO1PFD), QQPRI, and BOIP and related documents by the materiel, combat, doctrine, and training developers

3—2. BOIPFD/QQPRI

a. BO1PFD/QQPRI provide information on the following:

(1) Operators MOS, crew size, and special tasks.

(2) Maintainers MOS and direct productive annual maintenance man-hours (DPAMMH) for principal LIN, separate LIN components of the principal LIN, and ASIOE. DPAMMH for the principal LIN and other Z LINs is based on engineering estimates and the data from logistic support analysis and logistic support analysis records. USAFMSA uses this information to update the Army MARC maintenance database.

(3) Item description, capabilities, power consumption (or output) data, and references to the specific requirements document that is the basis for the equipment or system.

b. The materiel developer prepares a QQPRI for each BOIPFD prepared. The materiel developer coordinates the QQPRI with the following agencies:

(1) Combat developers.

(2) Personnel proponents.

(3) Other materiel developers.

3—3. Relationship to other programs and systems

BOIP and QQPRI are closely related to the following:

a. Systems Acquisition Policy and Procedures. (See AR 70—1.)

b. Concept-Based Requirements System; Life-Cycle System Management Model; mission needs statement (MNS); and ORD. (See AR 7 1—9.) .

c. MANPRINT (AR 602-2).

d. Integrated logistics support (AR 700—127) and integrated logistics support management model (DA Pam 700—127).

e. TOE.

f. Equipment authorization and usage program.

g. TAADS-R.

h. Army modernization training (AR 350—35).

i. Military occupational classification structure development and implementation (See AR 611—1).

j. MARC.

3—4. Manpower and personnel integration guidance

AR 602—2 provides policy guidance for the MANPRINT program and will be used as a source document for developing BOIPFD/QQPRI. ARSTAF proponency for MANPRINT resides with DCSPER and policy management responsibility for the MANPRINT program resides with ASA(M&RA).

3—5. Automated development of documents

Materiel developers supported by the Army materiel plan modernization! Acquisition information management network will enter all their appropriate data for AMIS into the TAV system. TAV coding will correspond to guidance contained in AR 710—1 and the applicable user's manual. The TAV system is the approved, standard method for producing automated BOIPFD/QQPRJ and reports from user-entered data. The TAV will be used to transfer automated BOIPFD/QQPRI data to BOIPs where possible.

3—6. Purpose of the BOIPFDIQQPRI

a. Developing correct BOJPFD is the first step in the developing of a BOIP. The BOIPFD is a compilation of information about a new or improved item of equipment, for example, functions, capabilities, intended use, basis-of issue, and support requirements. The developer summarizes information obtained from valid requirements documents and applicable information obtained from the product! project manager (PM). The materiel developer prepares and submits the BOIPFD which also includes QQPRI information to initiate BOIP development. As the system matures, the feeder data may be amended by the materiel developer.

b. The QQPRI is a compilation of personnel requirements information related to a duty position and depicts the maintenance burden for the item of equipment. It is prepared for a new or improved item of equipment by the materiel developer in coordination with the combat and training developers and personnel proponents.

3—7. Requirements for BOIP

The BOLP supports equipment acquisition by documenting and identifying TOE and TDA personnel and equipment requirements to operate, maintain, and transport the equipment. BOIP/QQPRI is required for the following:

a. Items to be procured in response to approved ORDs and other requirements documents (See AR 71—9) or materiel change management (MCM) programs, which change the performance, characteristics. and/or capabilities of the item. These items require a new LIN and TC LCC-A (includes type reclassification standard from LPU, LPT, LRIP, or LRP).

b. Items that require additional ASIOEP.

c. End items that are not required as components of SKO and assemblies when they are to be separately TC STD LCC-A for separate authorization and issue.

d. Equipment rebuys that require new technology, a new LIN for management, or new ASIOEP, or items that result in an impact on training.

3—8. Exemptions from BOIP or QOPRI process

a. Exemptions from the BOIP process. BOIPs are not required for the following items; however, the QQPRI will be required unless exempted by paragraph b below.

(1) Equipment listed as authorized by SB, supply catalogs (SC) and component listings (CL), technical bulletins (TB), and technical manuals (TM), unless it will be separately TC STD LCC-A.

(2) Nonstandard items (items not TC STD). For example, equipment authorized only in emergencies and managed under the provisions of AR 381—143, LPU, LPT, LRP, or LRIP authorizations. If required beyond the emergency or specified date and the item is needed for Army-wide use, an MNS, a requirements document, type reclassification STD, and a BOIP are required.

(3) End items that are components of SKO and assemblages that are not required to be authorized and issued separately. Requirements for component items must be generated by the SSN cross-reference file. This is the responsibility of the materiel developers and managers.

(4) Items not requiring a requirements document under the provision of AR 71—9.

(5) Class IV supplies (construction materials).

(6) Military construction, Army and military construction, and Army Reserve constructed facilities, (See AR 70—1.)

(7) Class V (ammunition) items under provision of AR 710—8, including nuclear and non-nuclear training ammunition.

(8) Modifications, including MCM, to equipment that may change the national stock number (NSN) and model, but not the generic nomenclature, LIN, or SSN.

(9) Heraldic items included in AR 840—10, military decorations, medals, badges, insignia, and Army Uniform Board items.

(10) Quick reaction capability items developed under the provisions of AR 700—9, unless an MNS, an ORD, and BOIP are required to support more than one unit fielding.

(11) Fixed plant equipment included in AR 105—6 and AR415—16.

(12) Equipment to be installed in aircraft or in watercraft , unless the item will be type classified as a separate LIN.

(13) Commercially available items needed only by JTA or TDA units as follows:

(a) If the mission assignee agency concurs in the exemption, a requirements document will not be prepared and HQDA will not program and budget the acquisition.

(b) If repair parts and maintenance services will be obtained from local sources other than the Army wholesale supply system for the life of the item.

(14) Nonmilitary administrative items. This includes items such as file cabinets, adding machines, typewriters, office furniture, installation laundry equipment, and musical instruments for which the General Services Administration establishes government-wide standards, or provides or requires Federal supply schedule contracts or stores stock catalogs under which items may be procured.

(15) Locally fabricated training aids.

(16) Items procured with nonappropriated funds.

(17) Expendable items not required to be type classified (CTA 8—100 and CTA 50—970).

(18) Clothing and individual equipment (Cm) items for CTA 50—900 not having a personnel, maintenance, or training impact (AR 700—86). Those having a personnel, maintenance, or training impact are not exempt from the BOIP process.

(19) Medical equipment (durable and expendable) not required to be type classified when authorized by CTA 8—100 or as components of medical material sets (vaccines, medicines, and so forth.).

(20) Simulators and training devices with contractor maintenance, exempt from TC and required for TDA organization.

(21) Commercial equipment meeting criteria for SB 700—20, chapter 6 exempt from TC and required only for TDA organizations.

(22) Army-developed software systems that involve a hardware buy and developmental software systems for current Army equipment.

b. Exemptions from QQPRI criteria. QQPRI are required for all items in paragraph 3—9 unless specially exempted by this paragraph.

(1) Visual information (VI) equipment is exempt from the QQPRI requirements of this regulation provided that—

(a) Procurement is under the provisions of AR *25—1.*

(b) Authorization is in TDA or JTA units only.

(c) Personnel requirements and authorizations are neither added, reduced, nor deleted.

(2) CTA (as described in para 3—8a(l 8) above).

(3) Medical equipment (durable and expendable) such as, vaccines and medicines (as described in para 3—8a(19) above).

(4) Class V (ammunition) items under provisions of AR 710—8 including nuclear and non-nuclear training ammunition that will not cause a personnel, training, or maintenance impact. The materiel, combat, and training developer will document this lack of impact in the integrated logistic support plan (ILSP) prior to milestone II. Class V items supporting a major system will require a QQPRI to be submitted with the major system document.

(5) Simulators' and training devices with contractor maintenance, exempt from TC and required for TDA organizations.

(6) Commercial equipment meeting criteria for SB 700—20, chapter 6, exempt from TC and required for TDA organizations.

(7) Commercially-available, off-the-shelf software.

3—9. Types of BOIP

a. A BOW will be used to document requirements for developmental items and NDIs (unless exempted by para 3—8).

(1) The initial BOW is used to document the requirements for developmental items and NDIs. The term initial is literal. To be an initial BOW, the BOW must be the first BOIP developed for a new or modernized item, and the source documents must be an initial BOIPFD and an initial QQPRI.

(2) The expedited BOWs are initial BOWs prepared for ND1s. The milestone periods for expedited BOW development are half those of standard initial BOWs.

(3) A BOW is amended when the BOIPFD/QQPRI is amended. The materiel developer forwards a copy of the amended BOIPFD/ QQPRI to USAFMSA. Changes in the BOI, the operational concept, or any of the key elements that the developer uses to develop the BOW are cause for an amendment.

b. BOIPs may be used to document requirements not covered in subparagraph 3-9a above. The types of BOIPs used for this purpose are as follows:

(1) The QQPRI-only BOIP is a variation of the initial or amended BOW where the equipment involved is exempt from BOW criteria but is not exempt from QQPRI criteria. The BOIP process is used to monitor the development of a QQPRI-only BOW, but a BOIP is normally not developed.

(2) The administrative and substantive BOIPs are used to apply administrative or substantive changes to TOEs. The administrative BOIP consists of all minor changes that result in no increase in requirements. Administrative changes are approved and applied by the CDR, USAFMSA. The substantive BOIP consists of all changes that result in an increase in resources (equipment or personnel spaces).

(3) The special purpose BOW, including NOFC BOWs, may be used for studies, for training, to test computer processes, or to apply MOS changes to TOEs.

(4) The NOFC BOIP is used to apply NOFCs to TOEs. NOFCs make changes to AR 6.1 1—101, AR 61 1—1 12, and AR 611—201.

3—10. BOIPFD, BOIP, and QOPRI processes

There are three processes that could affect routine BOIP and QQPRI development. These processes can start from the initial submission or later as the equipment matures.

a. Amendments to BOIPFD and QQPRI will be submitted as changes are identified to equipment and or personnel.

b. Expedited BOIPFD and QQPRI will be submitted for NDI equipment. The process is shorter than normal to support accelerated fielding.

c. "Fast Track" BOIPs are those that receive priority from the ODCSOPS(DAMO-FD) for accelerated processing.

(1) Procedures for processing "Fast Track" BOIPs are the same as those for expedited BOIPFD and QQPRI, unless times are specified by DAMO-FD at the outset.

(2) HQ, AMC; TSG; HQ, USAISC; HQ, INSCOM; and HQ, TRADOC can nominate "Fast Track" systems if it becomes apparent that normal processing will not satisfy documentation requirements prior to fielding, and the FUED cannot be changed to accommodate routine processing. Nominations must be the result of a joint recommendation by HQ AMC; TSG, HQ, USAISC; HQ, INSCOM; and HQ, TRADOC, with general officer endorsements.

(3) USAFMSA will coordinate requests with ODCSOPS SIs and OIs and with PERSSOs for approval, comments, or reasons for disapproval. The final HQDA position, to include time frame, suspense dates, and requirements, will be sent to all involved.

d. Deferments for having approved BOIP and QQPRI for the TC (milestone III) may be obtained under the provision of AR 70—1.

e. At milestone I (as defined in AR 70—1), for those systems that require development of a new organization, a BOW and DTOE may

be developed simultaneously. The BOIP will include cover sheet and TDA requirements only.

f. BOIP development timelines are at Table 3—1.

Table 3—1
BOIP Development Timelines

EVENT	Calendar days required STD	TOT	COMPLEX	TOT
Develop BOIPFD (materiel developer)	60	60	60	60
USAFISA/developer screen BOIPFD	11	71	11	71
Developer creates BOIP	30	101	45	116.
Staff BOIP	45	146	60	176
Developer finalizes package	15	161	15	191
USAFISA SAID Review	20	181	30	221
Assemble and forward package to DA	12	193	12	233
HODA staffing and approval	31	224	31	264
Developer/Review Board resolve DA comments	7	231	7	271
Transmit approval	1	232	1	271

3—11. BOIPFD/QQPRI Preparation

The BOIPFD/QQPRI document is prepared by .the materiel developer. It is used to develop the BOIP and the NETP. The BOIPFD/QQPRI is used to identify equipment, cataloging, and the level of maintenance required and therefore, is a basis for identifying personnel, training, and organizational requirements to be documented in the BOIP. The BOIPFD/QQPRI will be completed for each item to include items exempt from BOIP development, but meeting criteria to have QQPRI developed (para 3—8).

3—12. Initiation of the BOIPFD/QOPRI for developmental and nondevelopmental Items

a. BOIPFD/QQPRI will be prepared upon receipt of an approved requirements document and approved milestone I decision. (See AR 70—1 and AR 7 1—9.) BOIPFD/QQPRI will be developed for equipment not exempted by paragraph 3—8.

(1) BOIPFD/QQPRI will be developed for new items of equipment, and an improved item of equipment to be assigned a separate LIN. Systems having multiple new items will have a BOIPFD/ QQPRI developed for each item.

(2) BOIPFD/QQPRI will include operator, maintainer, training and support data, and sources to ensure that the new equipment training office can identify military, civilian and contractor personnel requirements used in developing the NETP (AR *350—35)* and the manpower estimate report (MER) and the manpower billpayer plan (MBP). (See AR 71—9.)

b. BOIPFD/QQPRI will be prepared and forwarded to USAFMSA within 60 days of the assignment of LIN for developmental items and within 30 days for NDI.

3—13. Amendment of BOIPFD/QOPRI

a. A function change to the item being developed or the addition, deletion, or change of component end items, ASIOEP, or training requirements will require an amendment to BOIPFD/QQPRI.

b. BOIPFD/QQPRI amendments will follow the same staffing process as initial submission.

c. USAFMSA will review amendments to determine staffing requirements necessary prior to publication of changes; for example, changes of significant proportions may require a complete package to be developed and submitted to HQDA for approval.

d. Revision of previous operator/maintainer information or maintenance burden will require an amended QQPRI.

e. After a BOIP is DA approved additions or changes to TDA, JTA, and AOP requirements will not be made using the BOIP. Such changes should be made using established procedures such as DA Form 4610-R.

3—14. BOIP Development System (BDS)

The objective of the BDS is to track the documentation status of in- \ progress and projected BOIPs. CDR, USAFMSA will generate a semi-annual report (May and November) that identifies all BOIPs that are under development or are projected for future development. The ARSTAF can use this report to expand and prioritize the development of BOIPs to ensure they are approved and available when needed. ODCSOPS (DAMO-FDJ) will staff the updated, prioritized BDS report with SIs for review and acceptance of projected BOIP completion dates. Director, Force Programs will approve the final BDS report in January and July. USAFMSA will publish and distribute the approved report.

Chapter 4
The TOE System

4—1. Concepts

a. The TOE system governs the development and processing of TOEs from concept approval through publication and distribution.

b. The TOE is the end product document of the Army's combat development process. It merges, in one document, the results of the requirements determination process. This includes—

(1) Operational concepts.

(2) Life cycle system management model (LCSMM).

(3) ORD.

(4) The BOIP/QQPRI process.

(5) MARC studies.

(6) Other related documents and requirements determination systems.

(7) The TRADOC FDU process to access the affordability, validity, and impact of future organization.

c. TOEs are the primary basis for stating Army requirements. This document heavily impacts the budget, the training base, efficiency, operational readiness, and overall management of Army resources.

d. Military organizations prescribed in a TOE will contain only U.S. Army military positions.

e. The TOE system is characterized by incremental TOEs that prescribe the wartime mission, capabilities, organizational structure, and minimum mission essential personnel and equipment requirements for military units. They portray the doctrinal modernization path (MODPATH) of a unit over time from the least modernized configuration to the most modernized.

(1) The components of the TOE are as follows:

(a) *The base TOE (BTOE).* The BTOE is the least modernized version of The TOE. The BTOE includes only those items that have been designated by USAFMSA and approved by the ADCSOPS-FD as BTOE equipment.

(b) ICPs. ICPs are doctrinally sound groupings of BOIPs consisting of personnel and equipment changes that are applied to a BTOE or intermediate TOE (ITOE) to form a new ITOE or an objective TOE (OTOE).

(c) JCP header list. The ICP header list index is a listing of all ICPs for a specific TOE in the sequence in which they are to be applied to the BTOE. The relative sequence of common ICPs is the same for all units.

(d) ITOE. The ITOE reflects how an organization will look at a specific point in time, based on ICPs applied at the time, it is a transition TOE that portrays the unit's organization, personnel, and equipment requirements at any point in the evolutionary modernization process. An ITOE is developed by applying one ICP or a number of ICPs to the BTOE. ICPs are applied at specified times to portray organization, personnel, and equipment requirements incrementally. ITOEs form the bridge between the BTOE and OTOE;

TAADS-R contains new requirements such as personnel security codes, Military Essentiality Code (MEC), an expanded capability for displaying personnel and equipment remarks, and two additional skill identifiers (ASI) in addition to the language identification code (LIC) and LPIC. TAADS-R data elements will be changed as needed.

7-6. Edit Tables

TAADS-R contains edit tables which provide lists of approved codes against which authorization documentation data are validated; edit table data which are used when creating an authorization document; and conversion data for application of both one-for-one and selective conversions to authorization documents. Edits are applied on-line in TAADS-R to ensure validity of data.

7-7. Reports

Authorized TAADS-R users at all levels of command can view and retrieve information from the TAADS-R database through screen displays, hard copy printouts, -and/or magnetic tape outputs.

a. Standard reports. TAADS-R standard reports are formatted reports that display military and civilian manpower and equipment data in authorization documents.

b. Query capability.

(1) Standard queries permit authorized TAADS-R users at all levels of command to display selected data or ranges of data in optionally selected formats.

(2) Ad hoc queries permit selected TAADS-R users at all levels of command to define, create, and retrieve personalized reports.

7-8. Types of TAADS-R documents

Authorization documents provide organizational structures supported by Army resources against which units will be organized in the current, budget, and first program years. They provide a record of approved organizational structure, mission, and capabilities (Sec I), personnel requirements and authorizations (Sec U) and equipment requirements and authorizations (Sec Ill) and (Sec IllS). Data are depicted in paragraph and line detail followed by personnel and equipment recapitulations. The five types of documents are described below:

a. MTOE. The MTOE is a modification of a TOE which incorporates UIC, unit designation, ALO, and the EDATE for activation or reorganization of a unit. The MTOE required and authorized levels of organization for personnel and equipment should match the prescribed levels of TOE unless additions or deletions are justified and approved by HQDA based on mission, capabilities, and constraints. HQDA policy objective is to develop and maintain units at the highest level possible considering contingency requirements and available resources. Units designated to deploy early in support of contingency plans are normally designed and maintained at the higher resource levels than later deploying units.

b. TDA. A TDA is developed for a unit for which a TOE does not exist. The TDA records the mission, organizational structure, the personnel and equipment required to perform assigned missions, and the personnel and equipment authorized based upon allocation of resources by higher headquarters. The TDA is also used, to record equipment allocated to other military services, Government agencies, and contractors.

c. AUGTDA. An AUGTDA records the mission, organizational structure, personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations to augment a MTOE unit to perform a non-TOE peace-time mission at any location to which assigned. AUGTDA are also used to -document personnel and equipment needed by reserve component MTOE units for administration, training, and food service support. AUGTDA may include civilian personnel and commercial equipment required by and authorized to an MTOE unit.

d. FTSTDA. A FTSTDA records the mission, organizational structure, personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations that augment/provide full-time support to USAR command and units and to other organizations.

e. MOBTDA. MOBTDA records the mission, organizational structure, personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for an Army TDA organization to perform its assigned mission subsequent to a declaration of mobilization.

Section II
TAADS-R as a Functional Management System

7-9. Uses of TAADS-R documents

a. The authorization document is the basis and authority for submitting requisitions for authorized personnel and equipment listed in the document. TAADS-R authorization documents align mission, functions, organizational structure, personnel and equipment data and required and authorized manpower levels, as approved, in detailed and summary format. Authorization documents list the per-. sonnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for the command orunit. Section I (but not sec II) of TDA documents will include the temporary, part-time, overhire, contract, and other types of manpower position authorizations provided to the organization. CTA and other publications record additional equipment allowances for the unit.

b. TAADS-R, as an interdependent component of the Army force structure management system, provides a centralized source of current and limited projected data for use in Army management information systems, force development systems, and other subsystems at HQDA: Other systems and processes receive a TAADS-R file in support of force management. Force management systems receiving a TAADS-R approved position are-

(1) SAMAS. SAMAS is the force directory listing of all MTOE and TDA units in the Total Army (Active Army, ARNG, and USAR). SAMAS retrievals permit detailed and summary analysis of -the Army force structure to inclUde organization, unit description, and strength data. The SAMAS database does not contain detailed personnel data or equipment ‘information; however, it does include over 100 categories of unit information that can be extracted selectively for analysis. Key elements of information, in addition to required and authorized strengths by identity, are the UIC, EDATE, location, assignment code, AMSCO, TPSN, and standard requirements code (SRC).

(2) SACS. SACS is produced from the Force Builder Decision Support System (FBDSS) and synchronizes the information from SAMAS, TOE, TAADS-R, and BOIP files to produce the Army’s time-phased demands for personnel and equipment over the current, budget, and program objective memorandum (POM) years. Key products of SACS are as follows:

(a) Personnel structure and composition system (PERSACS). PERSACS summarizes the time-phased requirements and authorizations for personnel at U1C, grade, branch, and AOC and MOS level of detail. These are portrayed at summary, not paragraph and line level of detail.

(b) LOGSACS summarizes the time-phased requirements and authorizations for equipment at the U1C, LIN, and ERC level of detail.

(c) SACS reflects programmed force modernization changes developed in the EDSS by the DAMO-FD SI. This information is incorporated in the PERSACS and LOGSACS, as applicable, to reflect force modernization within resource constraints, over time. As SACS as Guidance (SAG), this information can be electronically transferred to TAADS-R to establish a start point for the next MTOE document build cycle.

(3) *SJDPERS.* SIDPERS sites receive, from HQDA and TAADSR, through MACOM and TAADS-R, Block 2, the Personnel Authorization File (PAF) on a monthly basis.

(4) *TAADS-R.* TAADS-R provides extracts of equipment requirements and authorizations to the LOGSA for input to multiple logistics programs including REQVAL and Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R).

(5) *Army Civilian Personnel System (ACPERS).* ACPERS is designed to meet expanded peacetime data processing requirements, and provide capabilities to support mobilization.

7-10. TAADS-R In planning and programming

a. Major manpower, budgetary, and materiel decisions are made